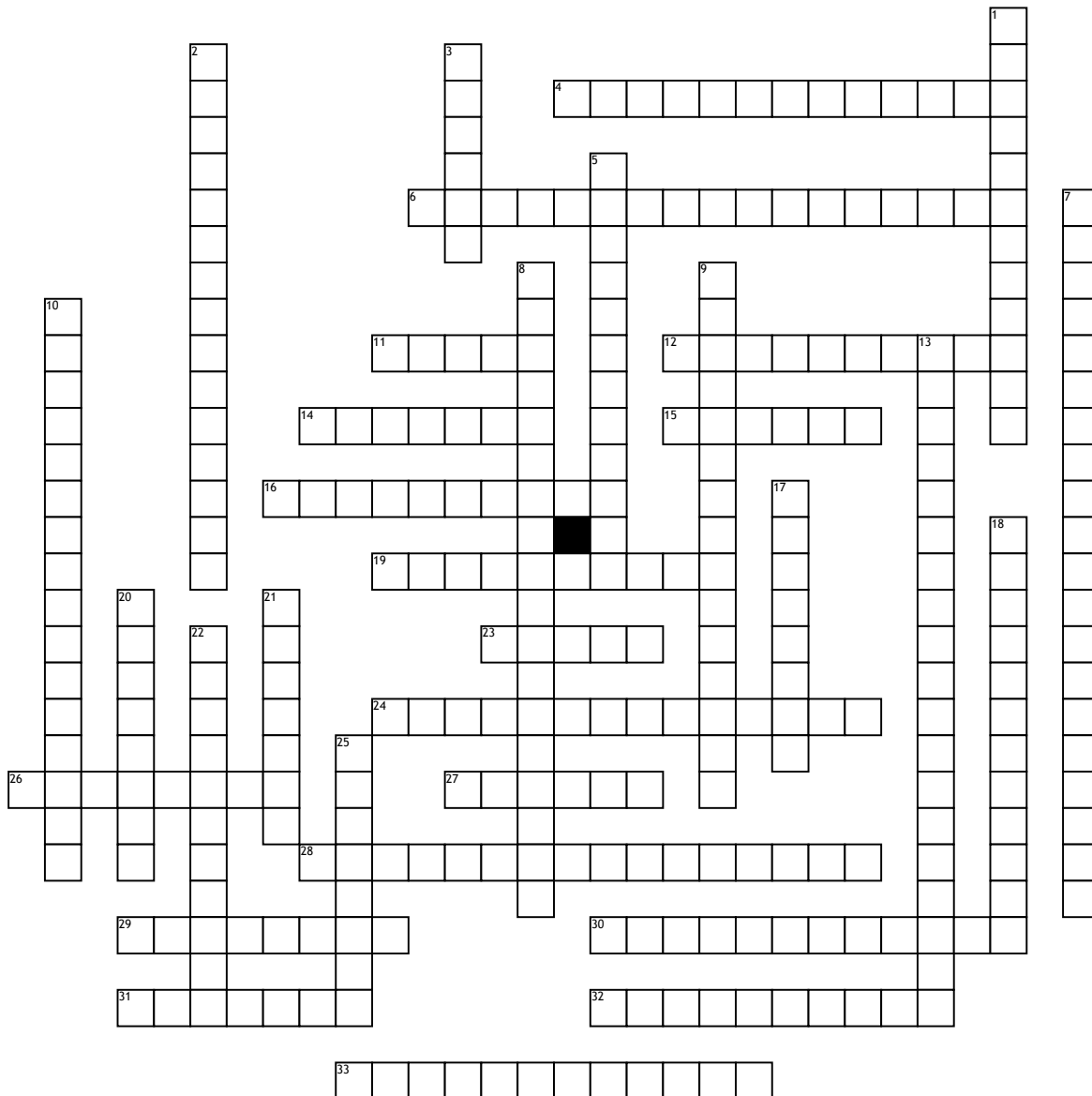# NCE-Crossword-1

Across

4. Adolescents find this challenging in their development

6. A defense mechanism where unacceptable impulses are converted to their opposite.

11. the father of clinical psychology

12. A defense mechanism where one reverts to an earlier stage of development.

14. During this stage, a child who becomes fixated may develop a personality characterized by selfishness, impulsivity, and a lack of or reduced ability to feel empathy.

15. A British psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, notable for his interest in child development and for his pioneering work in attachment theory.

16. Pre-schoolers tend to develop this

19. In Psychoanalytic Theory, the defense mechanism whereby we transfer our feelings about one person onto another.

23. Theory which states that memory fades and/or disappears over time if it is not used or accessed.

24. A belief about the amount of control a person has over situations in their life.

26. False belief system (e.g., believing you are Napoleon, have magical powers, or the false belief that others are 'out to get you.').

27. An unconscious defense mechanism characterized by refusal to acknowledge painful realities, thoughts, or feelings.

28. This stage contains social contrtact and individual rights, and universal principles

29. Trained in Vienna by Anna Freud, in 1933 he immigrated to the U.S., where he practiced child psychoanalysis in Boston. Personality development, in his view, takes place through a series of identity crises that must be overcome and internalized in preparation for the next developmental stage.

30. Middle age brings about this development

31. is used to refer to more conscious psychic content such as day dreaming and productions of the imagination.

32. In Psychoanalytic Theory, the defense mechanism whereby our thoughts are pulled out of our consciousness and into our unconscious.

33. the capacity of the unconscious to influence consciousness.

Down

1. This stage consists of good interpersonal relationships and maintaining the social order

2. A defense mechanism where one believes or states an acceptable explanation for a behavior as opposed to the real explanation.

3. Swiss psychologist who studied childhood cognition

5. The pushing out of older information in short term memory to make room for new information.

7. is the act of splitting an idea or concept up into (sometimes more or less arbitrary) parts, and trying to enforce thought processes which are inhibiting attempts to allow these parts to mix together again in an attempt to simplify things.

8. Decision making process in which ideas are processed from the general to the specific

9. This stage contains obedience and punishment orientation, and individualism and exchange

10. Maslow's Theory of Motivation which states that we must achieve lower level needs, such as food, shelter, and safety before we can achieve higher level needs, such as belonging, esteem, and self-actualization.

13. An unconscious means of protecting oneself from the emotional stress and anxiety associated with confronting painful personal fears or problems by excessive reasoning.

17. Developed the fields of moral psychology and moral education through his pioneering cognitive developmental theory and research.

18. The ego's accumulated assurance of its capacity for order and meaning. This experience of consistency leads to the development of a reliable sense of self, a reliable sense of other, and an understanding of how those constructs interact to form a person's experience of reality.

20. This is part of a developmental stage that takes place during infancy

21. characteristic of obsessional neurosis, along with isolation. It involves a process of "negative magic" so that it is as if neither had occurred, whereas in reality both have taken place.

22. A defense mechanism where undesired or unacceptable impulses are transformed into behaviors which are accepted by society.

25. Something children develop in early childhood